

S P U

Rub malt between your hands to get the come or *sprouting* away. *Maritime's Husbandry*

2. To shoot into ramifications. *Bacon*

3. Vitriol is apt to *sprout* with moisture.

3. To grow.

Th' enlivening dust its head begins to rear,
And on the aërs *sprouting* plumes appear. *Tickell*

SPROUT. n. f. [from the verb.] A shoot of a vegetable.

Stumps of trees, lying out of the ground, will put forth *sprouts* for a time. *Bacon*

Early ere the odorous breath of morn
Awakes the slumbering leaves, or tassel'd horn
Shakes the high thickets, haste I all about,
Number my ranks, and visit every *sprout*. *Milton*

To this kind, taken out of the womb, were brought in the tender *sprouts* of shrubs; and, after it had tasted, began to eat of such as are the usual food of goats. *Ray on the Creation*

SPRUCE. adj. [Skeinner derives this word from spruce, French; but he proposes it with hesitation: *Tullius* thinks it comes from *spruce*; *Caubaon* trifles very more contemptibly. I know not whence to deduce it, except from *spruce*. In ancient books we find furniture of *spruce* a thing costly and elegant, and thence probably came *spruce*.] Nice; trim; neat without elegance.

The tree
That wraps that crystal in a wooden tomb
Shall beat to *spruce*, fill'd with diamond. *Donne*

Thou wilt not leave me in the middle street, *Donne*

Tho' some more *spruce* companion thou do'lt meet.

Along the cripled shades and bow'rs
Reveals the *spruce* and jocund Spring;
The graces, and the rosy-bosom'd hours, *Milton*

Thither all their bounties bring.

I must not flip into *to spruce* a style for serious matters; and yet I approve not that dull insipid way of writing practised by many chymists. *Boyle*

He put his hand and beard in order, *Hudibras*

The *spruce* to accout and board her.

He is *spruce*, that he can never be genteel. *Tatler*

This Tim makes a *spruce* figure with that ragged coat under his livery: can't he go *spruce* and clean? *Arbutnot*

TO SPRUCE. v. n. [from the noun.] To dress with affected neatness.

SPRUCEBER. n. f. [from *spruce*, a kind of fir.] Beer tinctured with branches of kins. *Arb*

In users of *spruce* *spruce* is a good balsamick. *Arb*

SPRUCELEATHER. n. f. [Corrupted for *Prussian leather*.] *Ans*

The leather was of *Pruce*. *Dryden's Fables*

SPRUCENESS. n. f. [from *spruce*.] Neatness without elegance.

SPRUNG. The preterite and participle passive of *sprung*.

Tall Norwigh say, their masts in battle spent,
And English oaks, *sprung* leaks, and planks, restore. *Dryd*

Now from beneath *Meleas'* airy height,
Aloft the *sprung*, and steer'd to Thebes her flight. *Pope*

Who *sprung* from kings shall know less joy than I. *Pope*

SPRUNT. n. f. Any thing that is short and will not easily bend.

SPUD. n. f. A short neck.

My love to *Sheelah* is more firmly fixt,
Than *frongest* weeds that grow these stones betwixt;
My *spud* these nettles from the stones can part,
No knife to need to weed thee from my heart. *Swift*

SPU'LLERS of Yarn. n. f. Are such as are employed to see that it be well spun, and fit for the loom. *Didd*

SPUME. n. f. [from *spuma*, Latin.] Foam; froth.

Metals dark and crude,
Of spirituous and fiery *spume*, till touch'd
With heaven's rays, and temper'd, they shoot forth *Milton*

So beautiful, op'ning to the ambient light.

Waters frozen in pans, after their dissolution, leave a froth and *spume* upon them, which are caused by the airy parts diffused by the congealable mixture. *Brewin's Vulgar Errors*

TO SPUME. v. n. [from *spuma*, Latin.] To foam; to froth.

SPU'MOUS. f. adj. [from *spuma*, Latin; from the noun.] Frothy; foamy.

The cause is the putrefaction of the body by unnatural heat: the putrifying parts suffer a turgescence, and becoming airy and *spumous*, ascend into the surface of the water. *Brown*

Not with more madnels, rolling from afar,
The *spumy* waves proclaim the wat'ry war;
And mounting upwards with a mighty roar,
March onwards, and insult the rocky shore. *Dryden*

The *spumous* and florid taste of the rocky shore,
The lungs, arises from its own elasticity, and its violent motion, the aerial particles expanding themselves; *Arbutnot*

SPUN. The preterite and participle pass. of *spin*.

The nymph nor *spin*, nor dress'd with artful pride;
Her veil was gather'd up, her hair was ty'd. *Addison*

SPUNGE. n. f. [from *spencia*, Latin.] A sponge. See *SPONGE*.

When he needs what you have glean'd, it is but squeezing
you, and, *sponge*, you shall be dry again. *Shakspeare Hamlet*

Considering the motion that was impressed by the painter's hand upon the *sponge*, compounded with the specifick gravity

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of the *sponge* and the reflittance of the air, the *sponge* did this chemically and unavoidably move in that particular line of motion. *Bentley's Dictionary.*

TO SPUNGE, *v. n.* [Rather *To sponge*.] To hang on others for maintenance.

This will maintain you, with the perquisite of *sponging* while you are young. *Scarf to Cato.*

SPUNGINGHOUSE, *n. f.* [*sponge* and *house*.] A house to which debtors are taken before commitment to prison, where the bailiffs sponge upon them, or riot at their cost.

A bailiff kept you the whole evening in a *sponging-house*. *Ser. Spung.*

SPUR, *n. f.* [from *sponge*.]

1. Full of small holes, and look like a sponge.
Some English wool, vex'd in a helgian loom,
And into cloth of *sponges* torneth made,
Did into France of colder Denmark roams,
To ruin with worse air our flapsle trade. *Dryden.*
2. Wet; moist; watery.
There is no lady of more softer bowels,
More *spongy* to suck in the force of fear. *Shakspeare.*
I saw Love's tickle, the Roman eagle, wing'd
From the *spongy* South to this part of the West,
There vanish'd in the fun-beams. *Shaksf. Cymbeline.*
3. Drunken; wet with liquor.
What cannot we put upon
His *spongy* officers? *Shakspeare.*

SPUNK, *n. f.* Rotten wood; touchwood. See SPONGE.

To make white powder, the best way is by the powder of rotten willows: *spunks*, or touchwood prepared, might perhaps make it ruffet. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

SPUR, *n. f.* [from *spura*, Sax. *spore*, Danish, Icelandic, and Dutch; *sporon*, French.]

1. A sharp point fixed in the rider's heel, with which he pricks his horse to drive him forward.
He borrowing that homely armour for want of a better,
had come upon the *spur* to redeem Phaulter's picture. *Sidg.*
Whether the body politic doth ride,
A horse whereon government doth ride,
Who, newly in the feat, that they may know
He can command it, lets it fraight feel the *spur*. *Shaksf.*
He presently set *spurs* to his horse, and departed with the rest into the company. *Knoles's History of the Tart.*
Was I for this entitled, sir,
And girt with rusty sword and *spur*,
For fame and honour to wage battle? *Hamlet.*
2. Incitement; indignation.
Seeing then that nothing can move, unless there be some end, the desire whereof provoketh into motion, how should that divine power of the soul, that spirit of our mind, ever lift itself into action, unless it have also the like *spur*? *Hobbes.*
What need we any *spurs*, but our own cause,
To prick us to redress? *Shaksf. Julius Cæsar.*
His laws are deep, and not vulgar; not made upon the *spur* of a particular occasion, but out of providence of the future. *Bacon.*
Reward is the *spur* of virtue in all good arts, all laudable attempts; and emulation, which is the other *spur*, will never be wanting, when particular rewards are proposed. *Dryden.*
The chief, if not only, *spur* to human industry and action, is uneasiness. *Locke.*
The former may be a *spur* to the latter, till age makes him in love with the faculty, without any childish bait. *Cicero.*
3. A stimulus; a prick; any thing that galls and teases.
Grief and patience, rooted in him both,
Mingle their *spurs* together. *Shaksf. Cymbeline.*
4. The sharp points on the legs of a cock with which he fights.
Of birds the bill is of like matter with the teeth: as of their *spur*, it is but a nail.
Animals have natural weapons to defend and offend; as talons, some claws, some *spurs* and beaks. *Kepler.*
5. Any thing standing out; a snag.
The strong bas'd promontory
Have I made flesh, and pluckt up by the *spurs* *Shakspeare.*
The pine and cedar.

TO SPUR, *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To prick with the *spur*; to drive with the *spur*.
My friend, who always takes care to cure his horse of flattering fits, *spurred* him to the very side of the coach. *Addison.*
Rein'd him on strongly, and he *spurred* d them hard. *Dryden.*
Who would be at the trouble of learning, when he finds his ignorance is carested? But when you brow-beat and with ignorance, you make them men; for though they have no natural mettle, yet, if they are *spurred* and kicked, they will men their pace. *Cullen on Pride.*
2. To incite; to incite; to urge forward.
Lovers break not hours,
Unless it be to come before their time: *Shakspeare.*
So much they *spur* their expedition.
3. Let the awe he has got upon their minds be so tempered with the marks of good-will, that affection may *spur* them to the duty. *Locke.*

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3. To drive by force.
To *spurr* *v. n.* *Shakspeare.*
1. To travel with great expedition.
And *spurring* from the fight, confels their fear:
A double wreath should crown our Caesar's brows. *Dryden.*
2. To prick forward.
Alcibiuz took th' alarm, while yet he led,
And *spurring* on, his equals found a spur'd. *Fryd. Ben.*
Some bold men, though they begin with infinite ignorance
and error, yet, by *spurring* on, refine themselves. *Grew.*
SPUR'GALLED, *adj.* [*spur* and *gall*.] Hurt with the spur.
I saw a horse, a noble horse,
And yet bear a burthen like an ass,
Spur'd and tir'd, by jaunting Boleynbrooke. *Shakspeare.*
What! shall each *spurgall'd* hackney of the day,
Or each new pension'd lycophant, pretend
To break my windows, if I treat a friend. *Pope.*
SPURGE, *n. f.* [*spurge*, French; *spurge*, Dutch, from *purges*, Latin.] A plant violently purgative. *Spurge* is a general name in English for all milky purgative plants. *Skinner.*
The flower consists of one leaf, of the globous bell shape, cut into several moon-shaped segments, and encompassed by two little leaves, which seem to perform the office of a flower-cup: the point is for the most part triangular, which rises from the bottom of the flower, and becomes a fruit of the same shape, divided into three cells, each containing an oblong seed. Every part of the plant abounds with a milky juice. There are several species of this plant, of which wortwort is the first. The first root, called broad-leaved spurge, is a biennial plant, and used in medicine under the name of cataputia minor. The milky juice in these plants is used by some to defroy warts; but particular care should be taken in the application, because it is a strong caustic. *Müller.*
The leaves of cataputia, or *spurge*, being cluiped upwards or downwards, perform their operations by purge or vomit; is a strange conceit, ascribing unto plants political operations. *Brown's Vulgar. Errors.*
SPURGE Laurel, or *Mexicanum*, *n. f.* [*thyme* &c. Latin.] A plant. The characters are: the flower consists of one leaf; is, for the most part, funnel-shaped, and cut into four segments; from whose centre rises the pontal, which afterward becomes an oval fruit, which is in some full of juice, but in others is dry. In each is contained one oblong seed. It is a rough plant. *Müller.*
SPURIOUS, *adj.* [*spurius*, Latin.]
1. Not genuine; counterfeit; adulterine.
The coin that flows the dirt is generally rejected as *spurious*, nor is the other esteemed more authentick by the preient Roman medallists. *Addison on Italy.*
If any thing else has been printed, in which we really had any hand, it is loaded with *spurious* additions. *Swift.*
2. Not legitimate; bastard.
Your Scipio's, Caesar's, Pompey's, and your Cato's, These gods on earth, are all the *spurious* brood Of violated maids. *Addison's Cato.*
SPURLING, *n. f.* [*spurlen*, French.] A small sea-fish. All-fishes, do lay their eggs and spawn.
For sprats and *spurlings* for your house. *Tupper.*
TO SPURN, *v. a.* [*spurnan*, Saxon.]
1. To kick; to strike or drive with the foot.
They suppos'd I could rend bars of steel,
And *spurn* in pieces poulds of adamant. *Shaksf. Henry VI.*
Say my request's unjust,
And *spurn* me back; but if it be not so,
Thou art not honest. *Shakspeare's Coriolanus.*
You that did void your reum upon my beard,
And foot me as you *spurn* a stranger cor
Over your threshold. *Shak. Merchant of Venice.*
He in the furling smoke
Uplifted *spurn'd* the ground. *Milton.*
So was I forced
To do a sovereign justice to myself,
And *spurn* thee from my presence. *Dryden's Don Sebastian.*
Then will I draw up my legs, and *spurn* her from me, with my foot. *Addison's Spectator.*
A milk-white bull shall at your altars stand,
That thrats a fight, and *spurns* the rising fand. *Pope.*
When Athens links by fates unjust,
When wild barbarians *spurn* her dust. *Pope.*
Now they, who reach Parnassus' lofty crown,
Employ their pains to *spurn* some others down. *Pope.*
2. To reject; to scorn; to put away with contempt; to disdain.
In disdain I should ask your name;
But once by others looks to fair and warike,
What fate and nicely I might well delay,
By rule of knightlood, I disdain and *spurn*. *Shakspeare.*
3. To treat with contempt.
Domesticks will pay a more cheerful service, when they find themselves not *spurn'd*, because fortune has laid them out in themselves feet. *La Fontaine.*

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1. To make contemptuous opposition; to make insolent resistance.

A fon to blunt the sword
That guards the peace and safety of your person;
May more, to *spurn* at your moil royal image. *Shakespeare.*

I, Pandulph, do religiously demand
Why thou against the church, our holy mother,
So wilfully do'st *spurn*? *Shakespeare. King John.*

Instruct me why
Vance should *spurn* against our rule, and flie:
The tributary provinces to war. *Philips's Briton.*

2. To toss up the heels; to kick or flurgle.

The drunken chamberlain in the kennel *spurns*.
The glaffes flatters, and his charge o' returns. *Gay.*

SPURN, *n. f.* [from the verb.] Kick; insolent and contemptuous treatment.

The influence of office, and the *spurns*
That patient merit of the unworthy takes. *Shakespeare. Hamlet.*

SPURNEY, *n. f.* A plant.

SPURNER, *n. f.* [from *spur*.] One who uses spurs.

SPURNER, *n. f.* [from *spur*.] A plant.

SPURRY, *n. f.* [*sperry*, Latin.] A plant.

Spurry feed is found in the low countries in Summer, the first time in May, that it may flower in June and July; and in August the feed is ripe. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

TO SPURT, *v. n.* [See TO SPURT.] To fly out with a quick stream.

If from a punction of a lancet, the manner of the *spurring* out of the blood will shew it. *Wifeman's Surgery.*

SPURWAY, *n. f.* [*spur* and *way*.] A horseway; a bridle-road; distinct from a path for carriages.

SPUTATION, *n. f.* [*sputum*, Latin.] The act of spitting.

A moist consumption receives its nomenclature from a moist *sputation*; or expectoration: a dry one is known by its dry cough. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

TO SPUTTER, *v. n.* [*sput*, Latin.]

1. To emit moisture in small flying drops.

If a manly drop or two fall down,
It falls along my cheeks, like the green wood,
That, *sputting* in the flame, works out under to tears. *Dry.*

2. To fly out in small particles with some noise.

The nightly virgin, while her wheel the plies,
Foretels the storms impending in the skies,
When sparkling lamps their *sputtering* light advance,
And in the sockets oily bubbles dance. *Dryden.*

3. To speak hastily and obscurely, as with the mouth full; to throw out the spittle by hasty speech.

A pinking owl fat *sputtering* at the sun, and asked him what he meant to find fault with in the eyes. *L'Estrange.*

They could neither of them speak their rage; and to fell a *sputtering* at one another, like two roasting apples. *Congreve.*

Though he *sputter* through a sedition,
It never makes the least impression;
Whatever he speaks for madnes goes. *Swift.*

TO SPUTTER, *v. a.* TO throw out with noise and hesitation.

Thou dost with lies the throne invade,
Obtending heav'n for what'er ills befall;
And *sputtering* under specious names thy gall. *Dryden.*

In the midst of cares, and without the least pretended incitement, to *sputter* out the basest accusations! *Swift.*

SPUTTERER, *n. f.* [from *sputter*.] One that sputters.

SPY, *n. f.* [*spia*, Welsh; *espion*, French; *spies*, Dutch; *speculator*, Latin.] It is observed by a German, that *spy* has been in all ages a word by which the eye, or office of the eye, has been expressed: thus the *Arimuspian* of old, fabled to have but one eye, were so called from *aris*, which, among the nations of *Caucasus*, still signifies *eyes* and *spis*, which, from the name of the old Asiatic languages for an *eye*, *spis*, or one that *sees*. One fent to watch the conduct or motions of others; one fent to gain intelligence in an enemy's camp or country.

We'll hear poor rogues
Talk of court news, and we'll talk with them too,
And take upon the mystery of things,
As if we were God's *spies*. *Shakespeare. King Lear.*

Spirit of the Volcians

Held me in chace, that I was forc'd to wheel
Three or four miles about. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

Every corner was possessed by diligent *spies* upon their maffer and miftrifs, *Clarendon.*

I come no *spy*,
With purpose to explore; or to disturb,
The secrets of your realm. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Such command we had,
To fee that none thence issu'd forth a *spy*,
Or enemy, while God was in his works, *Millicock.*

Nothing lies hid from radiant eyes;
All they subdue become their *spies*:
Secrets, as chosen jewels, are
Presented to oblige the fair. *Waller.*

